Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XLI.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1830. [NUMBER 2,092.

BOMBAY THEATRE.

On Tuesday 10th of August, will be performed the petit comedy of

CHARLES THE SECOND

OR

THE MERRY MONARCH.

After which a new Drama, in one Act, lately produced with great success at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, called.

FATALITY!

Further particularss in future advertisements.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at CALCUTTA.

In the matter of *John Palmer, William Prinsep, George Alexander Prinsep,* and *Charles Barber Palmer,* Merchants and Agents trading in Co-partnership, under the name, style and firm of PALMER and Co. INSOLVENTS.

At a Court holden on the 15th of May last past, before the Honorable Sir EDWARD RYAN, Knight, Justice, of the Supreme Court, It was ordered that the matter of the Petition and Schedule, of the said Insolvents, filed in this Court, be heard at the hour of noon on Tuesday, the fourth day of January 1831.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT such Hearing will be had accordingly, and all creditors, and other persons laying claim to any interest in the Estate or Effects of the said Insolvents, are hereby required to attend the said Court at the time so appointed, as aforesaid in person or by Attorney.

By order of the Court,
P. O'HANLON,
Examiner.

OFFICE OF EXAMINER,
5th of June 1830.

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છુટકારો • કરનારી • કોરટ *
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જનેવારી • ૧૮૩૧ ને • દીને • બપોરનો • સા
મલજ *

બબર • કીમાંથી • આપીયિજે *

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ઉપર • પોયતો • દેકિતો • તેનાઓને • જાણ •
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રોકલે *

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પી — ઓલિવલાન •
કિમ્બમીનર •

કિમ્બમીનરની • આપીશ •
તારીખ • ૫ મી • જુન • ૧૮૩૦

શ્રી
કલકત્યામધીલ દુર્બળ ચણી ત્યાં
ચે ઐકણ્યા બદલચે કચેરીમધ્યે

जानपालमर व उइलंम प्रैन्सेप
व जाज अलेक् झेंडर प्रैन्सेप व
चारलिस बारबर पालमर हे
व्यापरी व साउकार आणि पाल
मर एंडकं पेनीथा नावाने पेडी
घालुन सारख्या भागीने उद्योग क
रितान हे कृणाइत जाले आहे
त या बाबँतित
हजरत आलिशान सरइडवा
र्ड यन्व्हेट सुप्रिम कोचर्ट
न्यायाधीश याची कचेरी गेल्या
महिन्याची तारिख २५ वीसभर
ली त्यांत आज्ञा जाली आहे
कीं ह्या कृणाइतांचो अर्जी व
मालाची टिप या कोटींत दाखल
कली आहे त्याचा विचार पुढें
सन १८३१ माहे जानेवारी तारि
ख ४ मंगळवार यादिवशी दोन
प्रहरीं ध्यानात घेतला जाइल
जाहिर्‍ा मां
सदरीं आज्ञा जाली आहे त्या
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मागणार आणि त्यांच्या मालम
त्तावर ज्यांचा दावा दखल असे
ल त्या सर्वांस ह्या पंचावरून क
ळविलें जात आहे कीं सदरच्या
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खत्यार वकील पाठवून द्यावे हें
वर्तमान तपासणाराच्या आफि
सांतुन निघालें आहे तारिख ५
जुन सन १८३०.
कोडताचे हुकमेवरून
१ पी. वो. हेनल साहेब इक्झा
मिनर सहि

NOTICE.

FOR SALE the property of Government obout 200 Cwt. unserivceable BRASS ORDNANCE in lots of 50 Cwt. for the purchase of which Tenders will be received at this Office up to 12 o'Clock this day the 7th Instant, no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tenders 10 per cent will be required as a deposit from the Persons whose tenders may be accepted and the Brass must be carried away within 24 hours after.

H. HOLLAND,
Asst. Com. Genl.

BOMBAY,
ASST. COM GENL. OFFICE.
6th July, 1830.

THE NEW BOMBAY *LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS*

ORDERS for Work and Letters addressed to *The Proprietor of the New Bombay Lithographic Press,* are received by Mr. RIGBY at the Gazette Office.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of all and Singular, the goods, chattles Rights and Credits of WILLIAM BENTON, late of Bombay Gentleman deceased may be granted to SARAH BENTON of Bombay the Widow and relict of the said deceased all Persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 6th day of July 1830.

H. W. MORRIS,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of WILLIAM CHARLES GILBERT, late a Purser in the Marine Service of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to MARTIN WEST, Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 1st day of July 1830.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular, the goods and Chattels Rights and Credits of DAVID SKENE OGILVY, late of Bombay European and British Subject deceased, may be granted to ISABELLA OGILVY, Widow of the said deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 29th day of June 1830.

DAN BOWDEN SMITH,
PROCTOR FOR PETITIONER.

"NEELGHERRY HILLS."

FOR SALE CLIVE'S HOUSE situated at Kotergherry, at an elevation of about 6,500 feet above the level of the sea, furnished and fit for the accommodation of a large family.

The above comprises three separate BUNGALOWS, viz.

One containing a parlour with a boarded floor, and fire place, two large bed rooms with closets, and a front, and back verandah, the former open, the latter enclosed.

The centre Bungalow, connected with the foregoing by a covered way, contains a dining room and bed room, each 26 feet by 24, and there is a detached bungalow, laid out in a room 22 feet square, with two closets, to which is attached a cookroom, godown, and a stable for two horses

The outhouses consist of two very large godowns, a cookroom, stable for six horses cow house, poultry house, and yard, goat house, pig sties, and six huts for servants.

The garden measures about six acres, and is stocked with nectarine, peach, plum, and various kinds of fruit trees. The ground belonging to the house, extends to about 40 acres, laid out in private walks, commanding an unlimited view of the plain. The range of the thermometer extends from 48° to 75°, and the property is not subject to any quit rent or duty.

With the property may be had at the option of the purchaser the following stock, vizt. eight milch cows, four calves half English breed, an English bull, forty milch goats, and a stock of breeding pigs.

There is also a Bungalow of one room 26 feet square for the accommodation of travellers. Further information may be obtained at the Office of, Messrs. FORBES and CO.

Bombay, 7th July, 1830.

PHELPS SHERRY.

A FEW Hhds. of the above fine Sherry, for Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and CO. at Rs 300 pr. Hhd.—Cash.

Bombay, 7th July, 1830.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A GENERAL QUARTER QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE will be held at my office on Wednesday next the 14th Instant at 12 o'Clock noon.

B. NOTON.
Clerk of the Peace.

BOMBAY,
No. 17 MEADOWS STREET,
7th July, 1830.

APOLLO STREET.

TO BE SOLD
BY AUCTION,
ON THE PREMISES
THIS DAY,
WEDNESDAY, the 7th Inst.

ALL that ELIGIBLE and VALUABLE PROPERTY belonging to THOMAS PALMER, Esq., situate in the centre of APOLLO STREET nearly opposite LIMJEE BHICAJEE'S SHOP consisting of two ADJOINING HOUSES and a detached STABLE, very substantially, (and a great part thereof only recently) built, and divided into numerous LARGE and convenient APARTMENTS equally well adapted for and at present occupied as DWELLINGS, OFFICES and SHOPS, to be Sold in THREE LOTS, the first House has a large STABLE, and Lot No. 3 will form another very convenient STABLE to either of the Houses.

Lot 1st,—All that SUBSTANTIAL WELL BUILT House, consisting of a basement and two LOFTY and AIRY STORIES above, divided into numerous convenient apartments. A NOBLE PRINCIPAL Stair case, two kitchens, large Stable, &c. at present occupied as TWO DWELLING HOUSES

Lot 2d.—A CAPITAL PRODUCTIVE PROPERTY, consisting of a HOUSE IN TWO STORIES, the ground floors being occupied in three divisions as SHOPS, and the upper floor as the OFFICES of Messrs. JOHN GILDER and CO. all at present much underlet.

Lot 3d.—A LARGE STABLE, containing 209 Square feet, conveniently situate, adjoining FRAMJEE COWASJEE'S Office round the corner, convertible to a GODOWN or other purposes, and very eligible to be attached to either of the ABOVE LOTS.

Bombay, 7th July, 1830.

ફિપાલો • ઇશ્તરીટ *

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નો•ઈઠવની•નોકિગો•કુકાનોથાકા• ૩ માણા
મીમેલાછે•અને•માણા•ઉપર•મોશીઅરશ•જં
ન•ગીલડર•નથા•ફ્રેમચનોની•માણીનાછે*
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પર•કહેલા•બંધા•શરતને•લાગુ•પડે•તેહવોછે
શ્રી•મુમબઈનો•તા૦ ૭ મી•જુલાઈ• ૧૮૩૦

Advertisement.

THE Bombay District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge beg leave to inform the public that they have received their annual supply of Bibles, Prayer Books, and the Books and Tracts of the Society's Ordinary and Supplemental Catalogue

The following are the prices at which the Bibles and Prayer Books in the Depository of the Society are exposed for sale.

Family Bibles large Paper Russia.....	Rupees	120	0 0
—— Ditto Medium——do..		80	0 0
Prayer Book with Bishop Mant's Notes large paper 4to Russia.....	~~Rs~~	50	0 0
—— Do.....do....Medium.		35	0 0
—— Do....do.... 2 Vols.		27	0 0
—— Do....do.. 2 do Calf.		18	0 0
Bible 4to Calf.....		20	0 0
—— Do. Pocket, Russia Gilt..		10	0 0
Homilies 12mo.....		4	0 0
—— Do. 8vo.....		5	0 0
Bishop Hall's contemplations, 3 vols.....		8	0 0
Extract from Bishop Horne on the Psalms		1	2 0
New Manual of Prayers for families.....		2	0 0
Burkitt's Help and Guide to Christian Families.....		1	0 0
(SUPPLEMENTAL CATALOGUE.)			
Bishop Burnett's bridgment of the History of the Reformation, 2 vols.....		4	2 0
Bingley's Elements of useful knowledge, 3 vols.....		11	0 0
——Ditto——Animal Biography, 4 vols.....		15	0 0
Josephus Wars of the Jews, 2 vols.....		4	0 0
History of England, in letters, 2 vols.....		5	0 0
Anson's Voyage.....		2	2 0
Bingley's Celebrated Voyagers.		3	2 0
——— Travellers.		3	2 0
——— Eminent Characters.		3	2 0
Sturm's Reflections Abridged.		2	2 0
&c. &c. &c.			

Application for the Society's Books may be made to the Secretary, or Mr. Charles Marshall. Clerk at St. THOMAS's Church.

T. CARR,
Secretary.

VESTRY,
1st *July*, 1830.

Symond's Madeira WINE.

A FEW Pipes and Hhds. of the above Wine for sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND Co., at the following prices, for Cash, viz.

London Particular per Pipe ~~Rs~~ 475
per Hhd. " 250
Ditto Market per Pipe....." 350
Bombay, 7th July, 1830.

MIDDLETON'S SORELA SHERRY.

A FEW Butts, Hhds. and Quarter casks of the above Wine, for sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO. at the following prices, viz.

Butts.....~~Rs~~ 350 to ~~Rs~~ 700
Hhds..... " 250 to " 350
Qr. Casks.... " 200
Terms cash.
Bombay, 7th July, 1830.

SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1830.

TICKETS in the above LOTTERY are for Sale at the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON and CO. at ~~Rs~~ 125 Each.
Bombay, 7th July, 1830.

THIS DAY,
Wednesday, the 7th July.
FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

SEVERAL Gross of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry Buttons; an Invoice of Woollen Chudders, Cotton Shawls, Broad Cloths, Blue great Coats, White and Coloured, Thread, Saddlery, Harness, and Madeira; Wine in bottle and a great variety of other articles.

AT NOON,

They will sell a Grey Horse 4½ years old, 15 1 high, equal to any work, and any other cattle that may offer.

A COURSE OF SERMONS,
PREACHED AT
MARGARET'S CHAPEL, BATH,
IN THE YEARS, 1826—1829.
BEING
A PRACTICAL AND SPIRITUAL COMMENTARY,
ON THE
BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.

TO BE PUBLISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION
IN ONE VOLUME, 8VO., PRICE ONE GUINEA.

BY THE
REV. HARVEY MARRIOTT,
MINISTER OF MARGARET'S CHAPEL, AND CHAPLAIN TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD KENYON.

Subscription Lists to the above work are laying open at Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and CO'S.

Frith Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE just received a small Supply of GENUINE Minilla Cigars, in Boxes of 1000 each at 50 Rupees per thousand. Also a few thousand "Vanzandyke" Bengal Cheroots, in Boxes of 250 each at 5 Rupees per Box.

Frith Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE just received an Assortment of highly finished coloured and plain engravings in handsome burnished Gilt frames. Among which are, the Rednot Politician" whole length Portrait of the King from Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE'S last painting; heads of "Amy Robsart" and the White Lady of Avenel "The Wreckers" Don Quixote." Six Prints; Fox hunting 4 ditto; Death of Tom Moody.

ALSO

A supply of burnished and oil Gilt moulding for picture framing.

Mrs. STACY OF CALCUTTA,
Milliner, Habit and Corset Maker.

BEGS respectfully to inform the Ladies of the Presidency of Bombay, that she will be happy to execute Commissions of every description in the above line, and has AT ALL TIMES on hand the most elegant Assortment of Milinery, Baby Linen, &c. &c. &c.

Orders accompanied by a reference for Payment will be strictly attended to.

MILINERY WARE ROOMS,
No 6, Govt. Place.

TO LET.

THAT commodious FAMILY HOUSE adjoining Messrs. Forbes and Co's. Office and fronting the old Government House premises. Entry immediately. For particulars enquire of MESSRS. FORBES AND CO.
Bombay, 7th July, 1830.

"NINTH CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Mercantile community are hereby informed that Messrs. FORBES and Co. have been appointed agents at this place on behalf of the Company, to whom applications for Policies should accordingly be addressed.
Bombay, 7th July, 1830.

TO AMATEURS OF THE HOOKAH.

BECK AND CO.

HAVE just received direct from Calcutta a small Invoice of the following Articles, viz. Bengal Hookah Snakes, Genuine Chinsurah Segars, Gools or Fire Balls, and a few maunds of highly flavoured prepared Tabacco in quantities of not less than half a maund;—the whole in excellent condition and deserving the consideration of those who are fond of a good Chillum! B. and Co. have also received by the same opportunities a few very light Solah Hats.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

BECK AND CO.

HAVE received an excellent eight day Astronomical Clock, with a Mercurial Pendulum and Mahogany Case. It has been used for Rating Chronometers and can be well recommended,
Forbes Street, 7th July, 1830.

BECK AND CO.

HAVE for sale on Commission a few Hogshead and Quarter Casks of prime Pale Sherry—the former at 250 per Hhd. and the latter at 125 per cask.
Forbes Street.

For Sale
AT
Messrs. SHOTTON AND CO'S.
GODOWNS,

LONDON Particular Madeira imported direct from Messrs. Scott, Loughnan, Penfold and Co. at ~~Rs~~ 300 per Hhd.

Teneriffe from Messrs. A. & J. Little and Co. at ~~Rs~~ 350 per Pipe,

Do. in Hogsheads at ~~Rs~~ 175 per Hhd.

Champagne from Ruinart and Sons, of very superior quality at ~~Rs~~ 35 per dozen.

Do from other Houses at ~~Rs~~ 30 per doz.

Superior Pale Sherry from W. D. Shirrieff in 6 dozen Cases at ~~Rs~~ 30 per dozen.

A Small quantity of Marsella Wine from do. at ~~Rs~~ 500 per Pipe.

Do. at ~~Rs~~ 200 per Hhd.

Do. at ~~Rs~~ 150 per qr. Cask.
Bombay, 7th July, 1830.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
Messrs. Shotton and Co.

A FEW of John Manton and Sons Patent Detonating double barrelled GUNS (received direct from the makers) in Mahogany cases, completely furnished with apparatus, Price 750 ~~Rs~~ each.
Bombay, 7th July, 1830.

For Sale
AT THE
GODOWNS,
OF
Messrs. SHOTTON AND CO.

A FEW Chain CABLES of 90 fathoms each, ½ to 1⅛ Inches, at moderate prices.
Bombay, 7th July, 1830.

FOR SALE,

AT MANOCKJEE NASSERWANJEE'S Stables, next to Byramjee Cowasjee's stables, Bendy Bazaar street, Three fine powerful ARAB bred HORSES, colors bay, grey and flea bitten, from 13 to 14 hands high, arrived from the Persian Gulph, per *Shahool Ahmed*, well broke in for saddle. For particulars apply to MANOCKJEE NASSERWANJEE.
Bombay, 7th July, 1830.

For Freight to Madras.
THE BARQUE
FANNY,
BURTHEN 280 TONS.

APPLY to Captain CURRIE, at Messrs. LECKIE AND CO'S. Office.
Bombay, 7th July, 1830.

For Passage to London
OR THE
Cape of Good Hope,
THE LONACH,
OF 500 TONS,
R. B. COTGRAVE, R. N.
COMMANDER.

HAS excellent accommodations for Passengers. Carries a Surgeon and will sail from hence on the 14th Inst.

Apply to P. STEWART AND CO. where plans of the accommodations may be seen.
Bombay, 7th July, 1830.

For Freight or Passage *to London.*
THE NEW BRITISH BUILT BRIG
COLOMBIA,
ORLANDO H. WILSON, R. N.
COMMANDER.

HAS good accommodation for a small party of Passengers, and will be despatched about 20th July.

Application to be made to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND Co., or to Captain WILSON, at their Office.
Bombay, 7th July, 1830.

For Sale
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,
THE FOLLOWING
Printed Works, Forms, &c.

	Rs	qr.
BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 | 30....	5	"
Articles of War.....	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper..	2	"
Book Almanacks for 1830....	2	"
Sheet, Ditto for 1829..	1	"
Respondentia Bonds each.. ..	1	"
Policies of Insurance, do.	1	"
Bills of Exchange, per sett....	"	2
Interest Bonds do.....	"	2
Bills of Lading do....	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each.. ..	"	2

LETTER PRESS AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms.

FOR SALE
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE
THE
BOMBAY REGISTER
AND
DIRECTORY
FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.
PRICE FIVE RUPEES.

THE
ALMANACK
FOR DITTO.
Printed on English Paper, and stitched.
PRICE TWO RUPEES.
Bombay, 7th July, 1830.

CALCUTTA.
VOYAGE OF THE STEAMER FORBES, TO AND FROM CHINA.

Since Friday we have had an opportunity of examining the log of the Steamer *Forbes*, in her recent voyage to China, and nothing can be more satistactory than the results it exhibits, as to the admirable qualities of that fine vessel, her speed, her power as a tug, and her capacity to stand heavy weather and to go against a heavy sea. As we have very great doubts of the success of the *Hugh Lindsay* in the experiment she has left Bombay to try, or rather as we feel a conviction, that she must fail and the attempt at a Red Sea communication be again defeated, we are anxious that such an attempt should be made with a vessel which has every qualification requisite to insure success. We have reason to believe, that many of our readers, feel as deep an interest as ourselves in the cause of steam navigation and we make no apology therefore, for occupying our space with some particulars of the recent voyage of the *Forbes*, which will demonstrate that she is fully capable of establishing the desired communication with Suez or rather with Cosseir, proceeding further up that sea, being according to Captain Johnstone and Mr. Waghorn, a perfect waste of time and expence.

Some time ago, we announced the arrival of the *Forbes* at Singapore, in thirteen days from the pilot, having had the *Jamesina* of 400 tons in

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on 28 June, 2017

[redacted]ven days and a half under steam, and [redacted]een at anchor 12 hours including the [redacted]revious to her arrival in the Harbour. In [redacted]ing over the journal of this part of the vo[redacted]ge, we find the Steamer when heavily laden [redacted]ing full 10 days coals on board, towing a laden [redacted]sel of more than her own tonnage five and a half miles per hour! We say nothing of the stoppages to blow out the boilers and alter the dip of the paddles, &c as these are indispensible in every Steam voyage. The mode of proceeding in this case, when this operation was necessary, was ingenious. The hawsers fast to the ships bows were past aft to her stern, and thus the vessels changed positions, the ship towing the Steamer. When the engines were ready again, the hawsers were passed forward, and the vessels resumed their original position.

The *Forbes* left Singapore with the *Jamesina* in tow on the 30th March, and instead of meeting with light variable winds in the China Seas, as was anticipated, she met with a fresh North East Monsoon and a heavy confused sea; still she tugged the *Jamesina* against it 5, and 4½ miles per hour. This weather with slight intermissions continued until the end of the voyage; and the fuel becoming scarce in consequence, on the 12th April, there being still a heavy Monsoon and heavy sea against the vessels, it was resolved that the tow should be cast off, and the Steamer proceed with the despatches, a rendezvous being appointed for the vessels at Titam Bay, in the isle of Hong Kong which was done, and the *Forbes* shaped her course for Lintin. On the 12th, the wind increasing with a very heavy sea, breaking at times on board the vessel, although she was making 5½ knots against it, to save the fuel the fires were put out and sail made. Under sail, the *Forbes* also proved her good qualities, making 4 and 5 knots upon a wind in such weather. During the 15th and 16th, they encountered fresh gales with a high sea, the vessel still under sail. On the 19th, the weather being again fine, although the winds were still North-East, the Steam was got up and at half-past 10, the vessel was hove too off the small island of Lantoa, and the cutter sent to Lintin with the dispatches, while the Steamer shaped her course for the rendezvous at Titam Bay, where she anchored next morning. As she had been under sail with the exception of one day, the *Jamesina* had of course made nearly as much progress as herself and joined her two days after.

In looking over the log of this passage, we find the Steamer towing the ship five knots against a strong breeze and heavy swell right ahead.

The *Forbes*, afterwards proceeded to Macoa, where she was visited during her stay, by crowds of Chinese who came down to see her, from Mandarins down to the fishermen; and what sort of a report they will send to the Celestial Emperor, it is difficult to conceive, for they cannot form any idea of the species of invisible agency by which the vessel is propelled against wind and tide. They had no opportunity however, of seeing the full powers of the *Forbes* displayed, for the fuel she obtained in China, partly wood and partly coal of a singular kind, was found to be miserably bad.

On the 9th ultimo, the *Forbes* took her departure for Calcutta alone, the winds being now to the South-ward and against her, and the first day's remark of the Engineer is, "Engine not making, more than 12 revolutions, and frequently stopping, not being able to keep steam." The average revolutions with good coal is 21 and 22, the difference being nearly one-half! The day after by combining wood and coal with a little dammer they did better, and made 6½ miles per hour directly against a light wind. On the 13th 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th, the engines were not at work. The crew were employed preparing firewood and the wind being free part of the time, the vessel going occasionally 6½ miles per hour under sail. On the 19th, the fires were lighted at 11 A. M. the vessel making 5½ and 6 knots, the fuel very indifferent. They afterwards sent the boats ashore to an unhabited island Pulo Brala and got off some fuel, out of which the got 20 hours half speed—they then touching at another for a further supply, (having kept among the islands for this purpose) which was found bad On the 23d still steaming, but the engines stopping every hour, owing to the badness of the fuel, dammer all expended and wood too wet to burn. The attempt to steam was in consequence abandoned and the vessel under sail reached Singapore on the 26th, in 17 days, that is, from China.

On the forenoon of the 28th ultimo, the *Forbes* having taken in coals left Singapore, steaming 6 miles an hour against a fresh Northwest wind right ahead. On the afternoon of the 31st, she entered Penang Harbour and grounded in the South channel, owing to a paltry piece of economy in the Penang Government in not keeping up the Beacons, abolishing the establishment of Pilots and allowing fishing stakes to be drove directly in the channel.

At 8 in the evening of the 1st instant, the vessel having again completed her coals to a ten days supply, steamed out of Penang Harbour. On the 3d she encountered very bad weather, hatches all battened down. The greater part of the time under canvass, double reefed sails. During her passage from Penang the *Forbes* made three degrees a day, in a very considerable sea. On the 10th, the *Forbes* anchored in Saugor Roads, got a small supply of fuel weighed the next morning and anchored off town in the evening.

It is worthy of remark that Massey's patent log, which we have often heard condemned, was found to answer beautifully in the *Forbes*, in measuring the distance run, wherever its truth could be tested; it will be observed however, that of course, the distances per hour, inferred from the whole run, shown by it in the day can only be the average. Thus, when we find 7 or 7½ set down, the vessel may probably have been sometimes going 9 and 9½ miles per hour.—*Bengal Hurkaru, June 14.*

SUPREME COURT.—June 15, 1830.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Ryan.

The next case that came before the Court, was that of the crew of the H. C. Ship *Bridgewater* for their wages, upon a petition stating that the ship had been engaged for one entire voyage from England to India and China, with intermediate ports if required, and the circumstances which lead to her coming again into the port of Calcutta and her being there condemned. The facts as stated in the petition were admitted on both sides, and it was brought before the Court merely for the purpose of having the points of law arising out of it decided, as Capt. Manderson, though he admitted that the men were in every sense of the word as far as propriety of conduct went, were entitled to their wages, was anxious to bear himself harmless and for this purpose he wished to take the opinion of the Court.

Mr. Cleland, contended that the Ship having been disabled and come into port and been there condemned, that the men were entitled to their wages and cited a number of legal authorities, but rested in particular upon the case of the *Neptune*, as decided by Lord Stowell where, though the ship was lost, different detached parts were saved, out of which the seamen were payed, and that decision recognised the principle, that though wages could not be awarded to them, salvage to the same amount may be.

Mr. Cleland rested principally on the ground of Salvage

Mr. Advocate General opposed and cited various legal authorities, and contended that the decision of a case in the King's Bench which went to oppose the one cited, was better authority, and this he was induced to believe, from the fact of his being unable to discover the principle, upon which Lord Stowell went.

In the course of the argumnt, which occupied much time, it appeared that the Ship could earn no freight till she returned to the Port of London, that by the rules of the articles, at least those that signed could demand no wages if she were disabled so as not to return; and that but one of the men had signed the articles produced.

The Chief Justice said, that he would first consider whether or not, as in the case of the *Neptune* the men were entitled, to their wages for having saved the vessel.

If he concluded they were not, then, he must have some more formal petition filed, and require some more satisfactory evidence to show, that the ship was so disabled as to be unable to proceed; if she was, then to consider whether the men who did not sign the articles were entitled to their wages, and how far the one who had, should suffer by such a clause.—*Bengal Hurkaru, June 16.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
The 15th June, 1830.

Mr. James Dean, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of the Zillah of Etawah.

Government Securities.

Buy.	June 14, 1830.	Sell.
Prem.		Prem.
26 0	Remittable.....	25 0 Prem
Dis. 2 0	Old 5 per Cent. Loan	2 8 Dis
Dis. 0 12	New ditto.....	1 4 Dis
450 0	Bank of Bengal Share....4300	0 Dis
	BANK OF BENGAL RATES.	
	Discount on Private Bills.....	6 0
	Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills..	4 0
	Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	5 0

SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals.—June 16th, The Barque Vesper, D. Brown, from Mauritius 3rd May, Madras 27th May and Eskapelly 6th June.

The Brig Margaret, R. Richardson, from Eskapelly 5th June.

Passengers per Brig Margaret, from Eskapelly.—Mr. W. J. Hancomb, Surgeon.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Marriages.—At Calcutta, on Thursday evening, the 10th June, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop, Captain Edward S. Hawkins, of the Bengal Army, to Miss Goodwyn.

At Calcutta, on Friday, the 11th June, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr T. Robertson, Mr. C. R. Rees, Assistant in the Judicial Department, to Georgiana, second Daughter of Mr Bernard D'Rozario.

At Calcutta, on the 12th June, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Robertson, Mr. Richard Priest, Mate in the Honorable Company's Pilot Service, to Lucy Elenora More.

Births.—At Calcutta, on the 10th June, the Lady of G. Hornett, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 14th June, the Lady of D. McFarlan, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on Monday morning, the 14th June, the Wife of Mr. J, Thomas, of the Sudder Board of Revenue, of a Son.

Deaths.—At Calcutta, on the 16th June, Mr. George Craigg, Serjeant of Police, aged 36 years.

At Delhy, on the evening of the 3d June, 1830, Julian, the wife of Mr. Thomas Davis, Head Clerk in the Office of the Chief Commissioner of that Station.

MADRAS.

(FROM THE MADRAS GAZETTE, June 23.)

The *David Clarke* has put us in possession of newspapers from the 1st to the 6th of March, leaving a hiatus from the 25th of January to the 1st of March, which we trust will be filled up almost immediately by the arrival of the Company's Ships.

Our parliamentary extracts this day have reference to the question of "Supply," and to that of the East Retford franchise. For the Army it will be seen that 88,841 men were voted, and for the Navy 29,000.

Upon the affair of East Retford there was a double discussion; first upon the question of transferring the right of election to Birmingham, and secondly as to the propriety of introducing election by ballot into the borough of East Retford. The latter question is one of considerable interest; and among the numerous projects of the reformers the voting by ballot is one which appears to us to be well worthy of attention. It would not perhaps get rid of the influence of bribery, but it certainly would very much lessen the influence of fear, which now operates upon electors to such an extent as in a great measure to destroy the freedom of voting. Mr. O'Connell, who introduced the subject to the notice of the house, withdrew his motion, with the promise however of renewing the discussion upon the third reading of the bill.

In the House of Commons on the first of March there was a long discussion respecting the Duke of Newcastle and the borough of Newark. It took place upon the presenting of a petition by Mr. P. Thompson, from the inhabitants of the borough of Newark, the object of which was to divest the Duke of his control over that borough. Upon a motion for referring the petition to a select committee a division took place, when the numbers were, Ayes 61—Noes 194—Majority 133.

The following remarks upon this subject are extracted from the *Times*.

"The Duke of Newcastle, when he defended the tyranny exercised over the unfortunate inhabitants of Newark by the celebrated declaration that "he had a right to do what he pleased with his own,' was not aware that the time might come when people would say that his Grace had "caught a Tartar,"

Mr. Poulett Thomson introduced last night to the house of Commons a petition from a body of the inhabitants of that town, the prayer of which went to take away from the enlightened and liberal Duke the power of *continuing* to torment them.

In enumerating their grievances, as a preliminary to the prayer of the petition, the applicants for justice, or rather for mercy, state that the very origin of the Newcastle interest in the borough was branded with a gross and sordid maladministration of a public trust. It appears that the buffon Minister of George II and George III., the Duke of Newcastle of the year 1760, had the effrontery to advice his sovereign to grant a lease of the Crown rights and property, in and about Newark, to the Earl of Lincoln, who had married his Grace's sister; that the property comprised within the said grant consists besides houses, of 960 acres of land, encircling almost the whole area of the town; that the consequence of such a property being let, from mere favouritism, to one political individual, instead of being put up like other estates held in trust for the nation to public competition, and let or sold to the highest bidder, has been the *conversion* of the lease to political uses on behalf of the favoured tenant, the extreme inconvenience and oppression of the people of Newark, and the absolute frustration of every improvement which might, under a proper system, have been bestowed by men of capital and independence upon the landed property of the Crown.

We leave the details of public grievance alleged against the Newcastle management of this borough to be collected by our readers from the words of the petition we now present to them. It is utterly impossible that any Ministers, under the present state of public opinion in England, should be corrupt enough to renew a lease of national property on terms so utterly unjustifiable, or *on any terms* but that of accepting the highest offer which open competition can obtain for a trust estate. Lord Lowther's declaration on this head is sufficiently distinct, but we regret to see that Ministers opposed the appointment of a committee for reporting on the case of the petitioners. Mr. Peel's reasons do not touch the real merits of the case: the object of the petition being, as was well observed by Mr. Thomson in reply, an inquiry not into *motives* but into *facts*.

On the 3d of March the question of the late ex-officio prosecutions was brought forward by Sir Charles Wetherell. The learned gentleman's motion was for the production of "copies of the proceedings in the three ex officio informations which had recently been tried in the Court of King's Bench against Mr. Alexander, the Editor of the Morning Journal,—copies of the several judgments entered against him upon the records of the above informations and how the same were entered,—an exact minute of the terms in which each jury pronounced their verdict against him upon each of the above informations,—and an exact minute of the terms in which any of the juries expressed a recommendation of him to mercy" Upon this motion Sir C. Wetherell took occasion to make a speech which lasted from 10 o'clock at night till one in the morning; a speech which Sir Francis Burdett not inaptly described as "embracing every thing and applicable to nothing," and the object of which was to load the present attorney general with abuse for his conduct in respect to the prosecutions. Sir James Scarlett made a long speech in explanation of his conduct; and if what has been done by his predecessors in office be a justification of his line of conduct, he certainly appears to have the best of the argument. In our view of the case, however, such precedents constitute no defence; and all prosecutions for libels on public men with reference to public conduct, are, we conceive, productive not only of no good effect, but of the double ill effect of lowering the prosecutors in public estimation, and of giving birth to a greater number of offensive writings than would otherwise have seen the light. Mr. Peel, in the course of the evening, mentioned a curious fact, namely that "he had never even heard of the libel in which his own name was mentioned, till he was informed, of the prosecution which his learned friend, no doubt upon good grounds, had instituted" Mr. Peel, we were happy to observe, did not seem to give full approbation to the prosecutions that had taken place, but to be of opinion that attacks on public characters were in general not worth noticing. He said "he had been Chief Secretary in Ireland for 6 years, and was pretty well abused by one party: since the passing of the Catholic relief bill, he had been exposed to attacks from the other, as numerous and violent as any that the hon. baronet himself could have experienced. The previous apprenticeship which he had served to attacks from the other side prepared him for attacks from this; and thus the account was balanced. Excepting the allegations against the Lord Chancellor, and the statements which purported to come from a person holding the situation of chaplain to a royal duke, he should not have felt disposed to prosecute the ordinary political calumnies relative to treachery and apostacy, to which public men were so often subjected; he spoke now for himself—such groundless charges gave him very little pain indeed"

With respect to the "chaplain of a Royal Duke," alluded to by Mr. Peel, the following remarks fell from the Attorney General.

"Some persons might say, what need the Duke of Wellington care for what was said of him in the praper? But one of the libels was written by a person who was a Chaplain of the Duke of Cumberland; and though a person might receive an insult from a quarter which made it beneath him to resent it, he might not like a message from an equal brought by an inferior. A person might bring a message from Sir Charles Wetherell, which the party who received it might not think necessary to resent by quarrelling with Sir Charles Wetherell, but that need not prevent his knocking the bearer down. It was not enough that the Duke of Wellington knew that the Duke of Cumberland was not cognizant of the latter; but it was necessary that the world should know that a prince of his illustrious rank, connected so nearly with his Majesty, was not the patron and protector of a person capable of libelling the Duke of Wellington."

Now this, it is true, distinguishes the libel in question from the others; bnt to have drawn a justification from it, Sir James Scarlett ought to have been in a condition to show that the chaplain only had been made the subject of prosecution; whereas if we recollect rightly, he was prosecuted in conjunction with the Editor and Proprietors of the paper, who could not in fairness be looked upon as "messengers" of the Duke of Cumberland.

In making this motion Sir C. Wetherell appears to have had no object except to express his opinion on the subject of the prosecutions, or, as Sir F. Burdett said, to.

"Cleanse the stuffed bosom of that perilous stuff
"That weighs upon the heart."

The motion was accordingly agreed to without any opposition.

On the 4th of March Mr. Stewart of Beverly moved for "copies of any correspondence between the board of control and the local government of Bombay, respecting the interference of that government with the King's Court at that presidency. The conduct of the Bombay government was defended by Lord Ashley. The discussion was adjourned to a future day.

Upon the subject of the East India Committee, we take the following from the *Times* of March 2.

With reference to the East India subject, we may as well state that our reports, or rather brief sketches, of the evidence before the Committees, have been objected to for their incompleteness and therefore for their possible tendency to produce an unfair impression. We have on that account come to a resolution of withholding, generally, all further extracts or abridgments of the evidence, so long as the Committees shall sit with closed doors, and our regular reporters shall be excluded. In the mean time we insert the following, which has been sent to us, as explanatory of, or supplementory to, the last statement of the examinations which we published:—

"The evidence of Messrs. Brown and Milne was such as was never given on the same question before a Parliamentary inquiry, and was equally original and curious. A correspondent was present during the whole, and says that it produced a strong impression upon the committee. Mr. Brown stated, that he himself, since the year 1821. had exported British woollens and Cottons in American Ships to Canton, to the value of between 700,000l, and 800,000, sterisng and he estimated that this might be from one-third to one-half of the whole quantity exported within the time in question. Of this important fact no notice, we observe, was taken in our former report. Mr. Brown, on being asked if the Chinese received the Americans favourably, adduced as a proof, that the losses sustained by them in a great fire, which took place at Canton in 1822, were made good by the Chinese Government. Mr. Milne gave in American price-currants of tea for ten years, with a comparative statement, in which the American money was reduced to sterling, and these exhibited an enormous disproportion between the price of the Company's teas and the American. Mr. Milne further stated in evidence, that for ready money teas might always be had in the United States at 15 per cent. less than the quotations in the price currents, which were purposely, as he said, made high, to assist the market. This, the most important fact of all to the British public, was not noticed in the report. The former report states, that the Americans considered their teas to be equal to the English in point of quality: Mr. Milne said, that he himself would go no farther than saying that they were equal in point of quality, but he added that many English gentlemen, and particularly ladies, had told him at once that they were a great deal better. Mr. Milne also gave evidence to show that they must be so, because the English teas, in consequence of the provisions of the Commutation Act, are always older than the American teas by a whole year. In proof of the superiority of fresh to old teas, he showed that the American teas of the past season were hardly saleable when the fresh teas arrived from China. He even showed that in China itself the new teas are by at least 30 per cent, more valuable in the market than those of the preceding season, and this statement is fully corroborated by a series of canton price currents, Mr, Brown and Mr, Milne are described in the report as merchants of Liverpool, by which it would appear to be understood that they are interested parties, Mr, Brown, it is true, is a merchant of Liverpool, but he came forward with great reluctance, being obviously interested in keeping matters upon the present footing, because in the event of a free trade he would inevitably lose his agency, as the Americans would certainly lose their trade, In answer to a question from the committee, he expressly stated that a free trade to China would be prejudicial to his interests. As to Mr, Milne, he is a native of Manchester, and now resides there; he passed 30 years of his life in America, a great part of it engaged in the tea trade with China, in which he made a competent fortune, and is not now engaged in business at all, It would be highly desirable if the evidence were published fairly on both sides, Many members of the committee are favourable to this course, but when the question was tried they found themselves in a minority, and the two deputies who are allowed to be present in the committee room as an act of grace, are expressly prohibited from publishing the proceedings,"

The London Gazette of March 3, announces the appointment of Admiral Sir Thomas Byam Martin, K. C. B. to be a Knight Grand Cross of he Order, vice Admiral Sir George Montague, deceased.

Government Securities, &c.

Remittable..	31	....Premium.
Old 5 per Cent..	29	....Do.
New Ditto.....	¾	....Do.
Exchange.....	1 | 9¾.	per Rupee.

SHIPPING REPORT.

Departures.—June 21, H. M. Sloop Zebra, Captain R. Pridham, for Penang.

22d —Ship Kusrovie, Abdil Rossool, for Singapore and Siam.

23d—Cutter Antelope, J. Taurean, for Masulipatam and Coringa.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. C. M. Corvette La Favourite, Capt. La Place.

Ship Duke of Roxburgh, Captain Thos. Brown.

Ship General Palmer, Captain W. Thomas.

Ship David Clark, J. B. Viles.
Ship Hydrose, Captain J. De Reys.
Ship Amedshaw, Nacodah Conjee Pakeer.
Brig Frederica, Captain T. S. Venerosity.
Brig Highland Chief, Captain O. W. Fermie.
Brig Jean Pierre, Captain P. Duval.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.—On Wednesday the 16th Instant, at the Vepery Church, by the Rev. R. A. Denton, B. A. Mr. C. Corner, of the Government Bank, to Miss Cecilia Anne, only Daughter of Mr. A. Caffarey.

BIRTHS.—At the Presidency, on the 15th June, the Lady of Geo. B. Arbuthnot, Esq. 3d Light Cavalry, of a Son.

At the Presidency, on the 16th Instant, the Lady of Captain James Horner, of a Daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on the 14th Instant, the Lady of E. H. Woodcock, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Trichinopoly, on the 14th Instant, Lieut. H. S. Newbolt, of the 4th Regt. Light Cavalry, second Son of the late Sir John Newbolt.

At New Town, Vepery, on Friday the 18th June, the infant Son of Mr. Holfcone, aged 1 year.

CHINA.

We are happy to have an opportunity of publishing a letter written by one of our Commercial Houses, remonstrating with the Hong Merchants on the inconsistency and injustice of their attempt to throw off a responsibility, which the laws of the Empire have hitherto brought them under for the protection of Foreign Trade, and which will put it out the little security that is afforded to foreigners in their future intercourse with the Chinese Merchants, and how much that intercourse is circumscribed for the purposes of any extensive operation of Commerce.

This address has called forth a document considered by the Cohong as a reply, but which must rather confound our readers, when they view the appeal as coming from an individual establishment, and the reply addressed to the general body of Merchants and giving quotations from a letter as having been written by them. Waving any remarks upon this inconsistency, or upon its general tendency, we cannot however refrain from expressing our regret to see a class of respectable Merchants dictating a conduct which is destructive of that delicacy and confidence which regular Commercial Trade has a claim upon and which cannot be pleasing to the feelings, or accord with the circumstances, of more than one or two of their own community.

To How qua, Senior Hong Merchant, and the other members of the Cohong.

A RESPECTFUL REMONSTRANCE.

On the 26th day of the second moon of the present year, we were honored with a notification from your respectable Consoo, which, in consequence of certain Edicts issued by the local Authorities of Canton, you had determined to communicate to all foreigners, in the following words:

"Hereafter gentlemen trading with Hong Merchants, must not trust them excessively. If they incur debts, according to the law heretofore, we cannot pay for them. There are now several new Hong Merchants made: but these new Hong Merchants have not use for their surities. If gentlemen dealing with them choose to trust them excessively or not, let them do as they please. But hereafter, if they incur debts to the gentlemen of the several honorable nations, it will be no concern of ours; we according to the former law, pay for them. And this will be the case and only with the new Merchants, but even among us the old Merchants. Should debts be hereafter incurred to gentlemen, neither can' we, as heretofore, pay for them. To sum up the whole hereafter all buying and selling, and exchanging of goods, must be transacted in obedience to the new regulations. If people believe "lightly" and trust "heavily," so as to have claims for debts owing, it shall not at all concern us. Decidedly we cannot according to the law heretofore pay for them"

In acknowledging the receipt of this circular notification, we feel ourselves imperiously called upon, in justice to our own and our constituents' interest, to protest most solemnly against such an insidious attempt to evade the fixed laws of the Empire, under the flimsy pretext of Edicts issued by the local Authorities of a distant Province, which Edicts are not even alledged to have been submitted to His Imperial Majesty for his approbation.

Having thus made known our dissent from, and recorded our solemn protest against, this unexpected notification, we shall take the liberty of remarking on it's to us apparent injustice. By the Imperial law, the Hong Merchants of Canton enjoy a strict monopoly of the whole foreign trade of the Empire, and are held responsible collectively and individually for all debts due to foreigners by any insolvent members of the Cohong—they taking charge of the whole of his property, real and personal, for the purpose of paying first the Imperial duties, or debts due to the State, and secondly the foreign claims—the Chinese creditors of insolvent Hongs having no claim against the Cohong. The foreign debts have generally been paid without interest, by annual instalments, arising from a duty on the foreign trade, levied and collected by the Cohong for that express; so that in fact the Cohong have, in cases of insolvency, only returned to foreigners their own money previously arbitrarily levied on their trade. In reason and justice therefore, the Consoon duty, which is far from a light tax on foreign trade, must cease with the responsibility of the Cohong.

The Cohong, when issuing this notice, must have been aware that some of their members were, at that very moment, deeply indebted to foreigners; but no notice has been given, that these debts are recorded in the books of the Consob, nor have the foreign Merchants any security against their being refused on the plea of their not having been reported.

To guard against this possible occurrence, we deem it necessary to state that we have claims against more than one of the old Hong Merchants, whose names, delicacy and mercantile usage, forbid us inserting here, which claims our books and other vouchers will prove, and for which we consider the whole Cohong old Merchants responsible, in the event of failure, which at present we have no reason to expect.

As regards the Hong Merchants recently made, we have never been sufficiently unreasonable to expect the old Hongs to be responsible for their debts—being aware that the Cohong have not only given notice to foreigners, but to their own government, of their determination to the contrary.

We take this oportunity of expressing our surprise at the facility with which the local Authorities have, of late years, varied and dispensed with such Chinese laws as tend to protect foreigners in their commercial intercourse, while those of an opposite and degrading nature have been considered as fixed and immutable.

We remain, with respect,
Your most obedient servants,
MAGNIAC & CO.

Canton, 24th April, 1830.

The seven Senior Merchants, How-qua, Mow-qua, &c. to Messrs. Dent, Jardine, and other Gentlemen: dated April 27th, 1830.

A respectful notification. On the 24th day of the 2d Moon of the 10th year of Taou-kwang, we took the facts of the English Chief Mr. Plowden and others, having last year requested Government to make a change in the commercial regulations; and the regulations fixed by the Governor and Hoppo which were received—"that hereafter foreign Merchants are not allowed to give excessive credit to Hong Merchants. Every year when the buying and selling are completed, they shall report to the Hoppo for his examination, whether or not there are any balances due by Hong Merchants. If such report be made hereafter in case of failure, these claims will be paid according to law; but if no report be made, they will not be paid; and an application to Government also will be disregarded," &c.

On the 24th of the 2nd moon we informed you by letter of these things, that you might communicate the information to the gentlemen of your honorable country, to conform in every respect to the new regulations. We suppose our document has been examined and conformed to.

Now, on the 4th of the 4th moon we received your reply, saying, "that you in your former letter, had said nothing about paying the old debts of the old Merchants, which seems improper. As to the new merchants, if they should hereafter contract debts, your not acting according to the former law, which required you to pay for others, seems equitable." &c.

We consider that our not stating clearly in our former letter, how the old debts of the old merchants were to be settled, was really an oversight; and we before received the Governor's decision, saying, "Concerning debts at present owing by Hong Merchants to foreign merchants, it is right to order the foreign merchants to make up their accounts with the Hong Merchants, and report the result to the Hoppo's Office for examination," &c., which is on record.

Now, in public council we have fixed on a limit by which to regulate the affair, which will prevent either side from being injured, and which seems sufficient to manifest justice and equity. Whatever debts may have been owing by any of us to gentlemen anterior to sending of our letter to the 24th day of the 2nd moon of Taou-kwang (March 18th 1830). we beg that a list of them may be made out, stating such a Hong owes so much,—the debt was incurred on such a day, month, and year—and whether for cargo, or money lent. Let each particular be distinctly stated. During all the 4th moon of this year it is allowed to send in accounts to the Hong Merchants Hall* to have them there in presence of the Hong owing the same clearly reckoned, that all men may know the same and future altercation be prevented.

The Hong owing must then adopt means to pay off at the appointed time. If it be unable to pay off at the appointed time, it is requested that gentlemen will at the close of the year, in obedience to the regulations fixed by Government report† the sums not paid off, for examination, and to prevent the nefarious shuffling of turning new into old claims.

Should any of our Hongs hereafter fail, and it is found on examination that the claims were indeed antecedent to the sending of our letter on the 24th of the 2nd of this year, and the debt was duly reported, we then doubtless ought, according to the former law, to pay the same by annual instalments.

But if any of the gentlemen, being on terms of friendship with Hongs, over-trust them, and will not make out a list of their claims, let them then do as they please; only those who do not now make out a list of their claims, will not be paid by us hereafter, according to law.

Uniting the above circumstances, we again send a letter, and pray you, benevolent Senior Brethren to make it known to gentlemen concerned, that they may immediately make out a list of debts owing to them, anterior to our letter of the 24th of the 2nd moon of this year, and send it to the Hong Merchants' Hall, to be there preserved for examination, and to prevent hereafter the shuffling of new claims being turned into old ones.

As to claims subsequent to the date of our letter of the 24th of the 2nd moon of the 10th year of Taou-kwang, it is right to obey the new regulations established by the Governor and Hoppo, and not, on any account, to over-trust Hong Merchants, either with goods or money.

If persons do over-trust them with money, we most decidedly will not as formerly pay for them.

Gentlemen, we must pray you to be very careful and to love yourselves.—This is what we greatly hope, and for this special purpose we again write.

Other topics were explained in the former letter, and are not farther noticed in this. Wishing you well in every respect, we are How-qua, Mow-qua, Puan-khe qua, Chung-qua, Go-qua, Fat-qua, King-qua.—*Canton Register, May 1.*

* Or Consoo House.
† To Government seems understood.

BOMBAY.

(From the Courier, July 3.)

Deeming it our duty to place the public in possession of any information of interest which we consider authentic, we have to observe, in reference to the detailed statement given by our contemporary of the Gazette, of the resignation of Sir John Peter Grant, that we have accounts of the truth of which we cannot entertain the slightest doubt, that the Hon'ble the Governor has, by letters from the Right Hon'ble Sir George Murray, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, received His Majesty's commands to signify His Majesty's pleasure to Sir John Peter Grant, for his repairing forthwith to England, in order that the subject matter of a Memorial and petition from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors of the East India Company to His Majesty may be fully investigated.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 1st July, 1830,

No. 245 of 1830. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that monthly receipts be granted by the departments receiving supplies from the Commissariat for such supplies as may be actually made during each month, on sanctioned requisition whether the requisition be completed or not, and that such receipt drawn out agreeable to the annexed form bearing reference to the sanctioned Indents, be considered as competent vouchers for the Military Auditor General to pass the charges which should be preferred for the future at the close of each month.

FORM.

Received from Captain A, B, 1st Assistant Commissaries General, Presidency Division, the undermentioned articles or stores supplied to me in the course of the present month in part (or in full as the case may be) of my Indent on him, No. 1. date——On account of cavalry supplies.

Bombay Castle, 2d July, 1830.

No. 246 of 1830.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Extracts of despatches addressed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Supreme Government and which have been declared to be equally applicable at this Presidency be published in General Orders,

Letter dated, 29th October, 1828,

Letter from dated 20th February 1827,

15 at 17, Report the measures adopted for giving effect to an order received from the Horse Guards for supplying a Sabre and Pistol to such Invalids embarking on a free Trader with a view to checking mutiny among the Crew, Government express their apprehensions that the measure may be found to aggravate the evil.

35. Our regular ships are at all times provided with small Arms for their protection. There can therefore be no occasion to supply Arms to Invalids, Soldiers embarking on our regular ships.

36, Private Traders carry we believe, in time of peace no small arms for their protection; when therefore Invalids are embarked on them, a case of arms with ammunition may be properly supplied for their use with view to possible emergencies on the voyage.

37, The quantity of small arms to be shipped for Invalids should not, we are of opinion, be in a greater proportion than one pistol and one sabre for every two men and the aggregate number of each description of arms be equal to the number of Invalids.

30. These arms should be placed in charge of the Officer who may be in command of Invalids. The arms will be delivered into our Military stores on the arrival of the ships in England

Letter dated, 9th September.

Para, 18, In reply to your application to us to fix a period beyond which officers remaining in goal shall not be entitled to any Military Pay, and shall be struck off the strength of the Army; We direct that if an Officer shall be confined in Goal more than three successive years he shall be discharged from the service,

The following Extract of a letter addressed by the Hon'ble Court of Directors under the date 22d December to this Government is also ordered to be published,

Para, 3, Colonel M, Kennedy of your Establishment has been permitted to return to your Presidency under the Regulations of the Service,

4. We have permitted Captain George Taylor to return to his duty on your establishment by the Ship Thomas Coutts in January next.

5, Captain Robert Gordon belonging to your establishment has been permitted to remain in this Country for the further period of six months,

6, Lieutenant James Davidson of the Madras Establishment has been permitted to return to his duty via your Presidency,

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Actg. Sec. to Govt.

ORIGINAL.

EPISTLE FROM BASSADORE.

My friend commands to write, and I obey,
And send from Bassadore the doleful lay;
Methinks, I hear you curse my dire complaints,
Enough to tire a thousand patient saints.—
Fain would my muse select more pleasing themes,
Bright scenes of hope, or, loves delightful dreams
But plague on sultry skies and parched zumeen,
All joys are fled, and nothing's left but spleen;
An old maid's satisfaction's mine at last,
To damn the present and lament the past.

Care Amice, dwelling in Bombay,
Resort of all that's beautiful or gay;
Where routs, and balls, with dinners, fêtes and tea,
Dispel that fiend the ladies call "Ennui,"
Where grief, if grief should come, change her style
And turn to joy on lovely B——t's smile
Listen while I a banished man deplore
My hapless fate, and rail at Bassadore.

Perchance ye've heard or read in eastern lore,
Of Kishma's* sunny isle, and balmy shore;
Where sylphs and peris hold their courts divine,
And all the rills and streamlets flow with wine:
While from each side is driven the fragrant breeze
From Araby's or Persia's spicy trees;
Hence, struck with verdant plains and shining waters,
It may be that you envy me my quarters,
And that I am in Paradise, believe,
More fair than that confiscated through Eve,
Dismiss the rants of poetry and youth,
And hear my friend the sober song of truth.

Here are no verdant plains, no bright cascades,
No cooling fountains no protecting shades,
No purple vines around, the hillocks cast
No genial breezes but the desert blast;
No gushing springs, but fetid cistern stores;
No sylphs or fairies but Arabian——.

Kishmee as noted in the learned book
Of Ebn Haukul or of Lalla Rookh.
Or Kism as the vulgar Arabs write,
May be near sixty miles in length or quite;
But then so narrow, I will not mislead ye,
'Tis like a tall thin gentleman or lady,
And we are seated on its extreme point
Like flies upon the toe or nasal joint.
A spot where other men have been before,
The Portuguese, who called it Bassadore,
Around us on two sides, the Ocean's flood
Foams over shoals of vile Batavian mud.
Hence then my friend what exhalations rise
When fiery Phœbus mounts the burning skies,
Then freed and bursting from imprisoned cage
Mallasias taint, and miasmatas rage,
Contagion foul pollutes th' unhappy land
And leads her sister fever by the hand.

Couldst see the meagure look, the haggard eye
Of men scarce living, as about to die;
Our ague fits, alternate heat and cold
Which shame the hearty, affright the bold,
You well with us might curse the baneful shore,
Of Portuguese now British Bassadore.

With you 'tis different, good Sir, if such
In Bombay be your lot, the harm not much,
With twelve months leave you hasten to the Neelgherry
And cure yourself with Lisbon, Port, and Sherry,
There rove mid mountain crests and falling rills,
And pick balckberries on the smiling hills.

If here assailed by no disease, we strive
If not to live, at least, to keep alive.
Our bungalow with tatties round we fence
Still is the heat amazingly intense,
Around the table, if perchance we sit,
And sip our Hodgson's Pale, and shew our wit
'Tis ten to one some earthquakes dire alarm
Disturbs security and breaks its charm.

Of late, when all engaged in social chat,
And passing our "avis" on this and that,
The treacherous earth received an awful shock,
And like a baby's cradle 'gan to rock,
Or if the simile too lowly be,
Like a huge vessel in a heavy sea;
We ran aghast, and standing on the plain
Expecting judgment's day, or Noah's flood again.

Though hot our days, the nights, I must confess
Refreshed by grateful winds, are somewhat less,
Yet do not fancy we're allowed to close
Our eyes, or rest our bodies in repose
We are compelled a wakeful watch to keep,
Unless we would be murdered in our sleep;
For if 'tis true, and so the rumour floats,
The Wahabees intend to cut our throats
These honest men you know have one defect,
That is to persons, they shew no respect,
Rogues! that would slay on any slight emergence
The whole and learned corps of Bombay Surgeons;
And in a fit of killing make no more,
To kill a negro, or the Commodore.

These ruffians so expert in taking lives
Have most tremendous spears, and slashing knives;—
Just fancy if they come by malice sped,
And catch us coolly napping in the bed,
Just fancy, Sir, I say, the naked race,
The quivering pike and long continued chace;
If this be fun, I wish the fun were o'er,
Or that I were removed from Bassadore.

Not only does the body suffer here,
From painful malady, or chilling fear;
The languid mind depressed forgets to range
And pines from want of what to do, and change;
You have to keep the intellect in play,
Each flying news, and notice of the day,
You, Sir, may bathe in fond affection's streams,
And wanton bask in beauty's vivid beams;—
Indulge your hopes by solid sense approved,
And live at once beloving and beloved.
To whom alas can we the bliss impart
Of love, the better passion of the heart,
Condemned, ah! me! to rove a desert isle.
Removed from love's control, or beauty's smile,
As oft in fancy I review the scene
Of former mirth, how warms my rising spleen;
I almost vow I will from life seclude
And end my days in dreary solitude.
I curse, and swear I will—but Sir—upon
My word I feel my fever fit come on—
Excuse me, my dear Sir—Gods, how I quake—
You'll bear in mind—I must some medicine take—
I had intended to have written more,
But damn the fever Sir and Bassadore—
My shattered frame requires another plinth,
Boy bring the Calomel and Colocynth
Good heavens! I vow if these same medicines fail
I'll pack my traps, and steam to the wheelers vale.
And then with home and Snowdon's mountains too
May yet contrive to keep my health—Adieu.—

MERLIN AP MYNAN AP RHYS DDY.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London,.....at 6 months sight 1 | 9½
Bengal.....at 30 days sight, 107 per 100
Madras.....at 30 days sight *a* 98 per 100.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 137 Bombay Rs per 0 | 0 Sc.
Unremitable ditto 105 ditto per 0 | 0 ditto
Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108
Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... 100 per 222 B'by Rs
German Crowns..... 100 per 213 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London.....Per Ton £ 4.
China..... Per Candy, 40 Rs.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH JULY, 1830.

We are still without any arrivals from Sea.

(Continued in the Second Sheet.)

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1830.

the following vessels have taken their departure since our last.

H. Co.'s Sloop of War *Elphinstone*, W. McDonald Esq. to Persian Gulph, Ship *John Bannerman*, Daly, and *Sesostris*, Yates, to China.

REGISTER OF THE PLUVIOMETER AT BOMBAY IN JUNE 1830.

		Chow-putty. Rain. Inch.	Chow-putty. Rain. Dec'ls.	Byculah. Rain. Inch.	Byculah. Rain. Dec'ls.
June	9	1	28	..	85
	10	..	..	..	..
	11	..	79	..	95
	12	..	..	..	..
	13	..	..	..	..
☾	14	..	..	..	..
	15	..	02	..	..
	16	1	90	1	72
	17	2	70	2	83
	18	1	30	1	80
	19	..	48	..	72
●	20	..	33	..	48
	21	2	41	2	25
	22	2	83	2	79
	23	2	77	2	93
	24	3	61	3	48
	25	..	..	..	13
	26	..	..	..	..
	27	..	20	..	11
☽	28	..	22	..	25
	29	..	02	..	03
	30	..	07	..	11
Total in June		20	96	21	44

Years.	June. Inch.	June. Dec'ls.
1817	45	72
1818	28	54
1819	15	95
1820	18	82
1821	15	18
1822	29	21
1823	21	76
1824	3	89
1825	24	45
1826	17	75
1827	49	15
1828	23	53
1829	27	86
1830	20	96
Average of the last 14 years	24	55

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Surg. R. T. Barra, Artillery.
Ensign Ranny, 19th Regt. N. I.

DEPARTURES.—V. Surg. John Ralston, M. 1st H. B.
Capt. W. J. Brown, 8th Regt.

SHIPPING REPORT.

DEPARTURES.—July 3d.—The H. C. Sloop of War Elphinstone, Wm. McDonald. Esq. Com. to Persian Gulph.

5th.—Ship John Bannerman, C. Daly Master, to China.

Do.—Ship Sesostris, (F. T.) Alex. Yates Master, to China.

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Lonach, for London; H. C. S. Abercromby Robinson, for China; Berwickshire for do.; Edinburgh, and Orwell, for do.; Sir Charles Malcolm. Caledonia, and Cavendish Bentinck, for do.; Sunbury for Bengal; and Dadloy, for Siam.

ARAB.—Wootmany.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. Ships Abercromby Robinson, Berwickshire, Edinburgh and Orwell.

FREE TRADERS.—Lonach, Colombia, and Ganges.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Caledonia, Fanny, Cavendish Bentinck, Sir Charles Malcolm, Sunbury, Dadloy, Asia Felix and Shaul Hamed.

ARAB.—Wootmany, Nassary, Woorter.

H. C. CRUIZERS.—Hastings, Coote and Clive.

PILOT VESSEL.—Nautilus.

STEAMERS.—Enterprize, and Hugh Lindsay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.—At Deesa, on the 21st Inst. the Lady of J. Hobson, Esq. European Regiment of a Son.

At Colaba, on the morning of the 3rd Inst. the Lady of G. W. Blachley, Esq, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—In the Fort, on the 12th Ultimo, Mr. David Skene Ogilvy, Assistant in the Secretary's Office.

English Extracts.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—MARCH 5.

SUPPLY.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Order of the Day for receiving the Report of Supply was read.

Sir Alexander Grant brought up the Report.

On the question that 88,848 men should be retained for the Land Services for the year.

Mr. Hume said that, after the attempt made in the Committee to reduce the number of the Army below the amount now submitted, it was not his intention at present to do more than record his opinion that the country was now in a situation in which so large and overwhelming a military establishment ought no longer to be kept up. He would beg to assure the hon. Member for Suffolk, and all those Gentlemen who so feelingly pourtrayed the distresses of the country, that, if they wished to obtain relief for their constituents. they never could do it unless they came forward to oppose this enormous military establishment. It was the exorbitant scale of the Army, Navy, and Ordnance, that weighed down the country, and he wished to enter his protest against such a load being imposed upon the nation as it was totally unable to bear. Although there were many gentlemen who might object to the reduction of the efficient disposable force, yet he begged to suggest a Department in which a very considerable saving could be effected without the slightest inconvenience to the public service. Of three Regiments of Royal Horse Guards and Life Guards, which, in 1792, were 779 in all, the number was now 1,304 Three troops were kept up for no other purpose than parade; and really, in such a situation of affairs, as the present, so expensive, and extravagant a parade need not be kept up. He hoped that a reduction of 525 would take place in these troops, and that they would be brought down to what they were in 1792. The Foot Guards, which, in 1792, were 3766, were now 5726. In these a large reduction might also be made; 1,960 might be taken off the number. Another expensive establishment was that of the Cavalry, which, in 1792, were 5,409, but were now 7,157. All those branches of the military force, which were 6,554 in 1792, at present were 14,118. As the right hon. Secretary for the Home Department had instituted a New Police, he hoped that, when he found it answer, as he had no doubt it would, he would see the propriety of proportionately reducing the unnecessary extent of the military establishment. The reductions which he proposed in the above troops would amount to 4,214; in addition to which, he would take 5,786 of the Infantry from Ireland. The total reduction would thus be 10,000 men. He should, therefore, beg leave, at present, to move that 71,164 should be the number of men retained for the service to which the present resolution applied.

Sir Henry Hardinge said that, as the object of that hon. Member was merely to record his opinion on the Journals of the house, he should not trouble the house with any observations in answer to the hon. Gentleman's statements.

The question was then put.—Mr. Hume's amendment was negatived, and the original resolution was agreed to.

On the resolution that 29,000 be the number of men retained for the Sea Service.

Lord Althorp begged to put a question, to the right hon. Gentleman opposite, with a view to obtain some satisfaction upon a point of much interest to himself, and to all who were anxious for the honour of the Navy of this kingdom. His question referred to a transaction which, in his opinion, as well as in the opinion of all who had attended to it, was one of the most brilliant actions of our navy, and which, for some reason which perhaps the right hon. Gentleman opposite would be good enough to explain had never been mentioned in the *Gazette*. He alluded to the affair at Patras, a little previous to the battle of Navarino. A Turkish fleet of 50 vessels, under the orders of the Pocha of Egypt, sailed from Navarino to Patras, and Sir Edward Codrington, with a comparatively small force, resisted the approach of the Turks, and compelled them to return, notwithstanding their superiority of strength. The action was a most hazardous and gallant one, and it excited some surprise that it had never appeared in the *Gazette*. He wished to know if there was any and what reason for that circumstance, as, in point of fact, the event to which he referred was the first commencement of hostilities with the Turks. He thought it important for the credit of the navy, that some explanation should be given why so gallant an achievement had not been acknowledged in the usual way. He should be glad if the right hon. and Gallant Admiral would state what the reasons were, if there were any, why the circumstance had not been announced in the *Gazette*.

Sir Geo. Cockburn said he was sorry that the Noble Lord had not let him know of his intention to put this question, in order that he might have been able to give a more satisfactory reply. He believed there was no reason for not acting as the Noble Lord seemed to wish had been done, except this—that, as far as his recollection served him, although the conduct of the Admiral and his Officers and men was, as the Noble Lord described it quite right and proper—brilliant the affair could not well be called, except so far as the intention went; but, so far as his recollection went, the event amounted to no more than this—that on our ships insisting upon the Turks going back they did go back, and so far as he remembered, there was no action—(Lord Althorp observed that there were shots fired.) He could only say, that according to his recollection it was not an action such as those which were usually inserted in the *Gazette*. If it had been such, there could have been no reason for its not being inserted. He would, however, take care to inform himself of the particulars, and be prepared to give the Noble Lord an answer when the next question of Supply should come on.

Mr. Hume begged the house to recollect that, by the resolution of the Finance Committee of 1817, the number of seamen and marines was fixed at 19,000, as the highest number requisite for the protection of the kingdom; and yet now, in a time of profound peace, the house was called on to vote 29,000 men. He should do no more, on the present occasion, than enter his protest against this extravagant expenditure.

The resolution, as well as others in the Report, was then agreed to.

Sir Henry Hardinge gave notice that, on the 24th inst., he should move for leave to bring in the Mutiny Bill.

Mr. Croker gave a similar notice respecting the Marine Mutiny Bill.

FRANCE.

The French Chambers opened on the 2nd of March, when the King delivered the following speech—

"'Messieurs,—It is always with confidence that I assemble round my throne the Peers of the realm, and the Deputies of the departments

"'Since your last session, important events consolidated the peace of Europe, and the concert established between my allies and me for the happiness of the nations.

"'War has been extinguished in the East. The moderation of the conqueror, and the amicable intervention of the Powers, by preserving the Ottoman empire from the evils which threatened it, have maintained the equilidrium and confirmed the ancient relations of states.

"'Under the protection of the Powers which signed the treaty of July 6, Greece will rise independent from its ruin. The choice of the Prince called to reign over it will sufficiently evince the disinterested and pacific views of the Sovereigns.

"'Pursue at this moment, in concert with my allies; negociations, the object of which is to bring about a reconciliation, necessary for the repose of the Peninsula, between the Princes of the house of Braganza.

"'In the midst of the grave events with which Europe was occupied, I found it expedient to suspend the effects of my just resentment against a Barbary Power; but I cannot leave longer unpunished the insult offered to my flag. The striking reparation which I desire to obtain, in satisfying the honour of France, will turn out, by the aid of Province, to the advantage of Christendom.

"'The accounts of the receipts and of the expenditure will be submitted to you at the same time with the state of our wants and resources for the year 1831. I have the satisfaction of seeing, that in spite of the diminution which has taken place in the revenue of 1829 comparatively with that of the preceding year, it has exceeded the estimates of the budget.

"A recent operation has sufficiently indicated the interest at which loans have become negotiable; it has demonstrated the possibility of alleviating the burdens of the state. A law relative to the sinking fund will be presented to you, It will be connected with a plan of repayment or exchange, which we hope will reconcile what taxpayers expect from our solicitude, with the justice and good will due to those of our subjects who have placed their capital in the public funds. The measures on which you will have to deliberate will have for their object to satisfy all those interests, They will afford the means of assisting without new sacrifices, and in a few years, towards the expenses which are imperiously required for the defence of the kingdom, the prosperity of agriculture and of commerce, the works of our fortresses, those of our ports, the repair of roads, and the finishing of canals.

"'You will have likewise, to occupy your attention with several laws relative to the judicial order, with different projects of public administration. and with some measnres destined to ameliorate the condition of the military on half pay.

"'I have sympathized in the sufferings which a long and rigorous winter has inflicted upon my people; but charity has multiplied its succours, and it is with a lively satisfaction that I have seen the generous cares lavished upon indigence, in all parts of the kingdon, and particularly in my good city of Paris.

"'Messieurs.—The first desire of my heart is to see France happy and respected, developing all the riches of her soil and of her industry, and enjoying in peace institutions, the blessing of which it is my firm purpose to consolidate. The charter has placed the public liberties under the safeguard of the rights of my Crown. These rights are sacred. My duty towards my people is to transmit them entire to my successors.

"'Peers of France,—Deputies of Departments,—I doubt not of your concurrence to effect the good which I wish to accomplish; you will repel the perfidious insinuations which malevolence seeks to propagate. If culpable manœuvres should raise up against my Government obstacles which I do not wish to foresee, I shall find the power of surmounting them in my resolution to maintain the public peace, in my just confidence in Frenchmen, and in the love which they have always shown to their Kings."

THE TIMES.—Feb. 24.

It is a most singular proceeding, that the examination of witnesses on the subject of the East India Charter before the Committee of both Houses of Parliament should be secret! Why, who will be content with the result, whatever it may be, if the process by which it is obtained be concealed? Not the country, certainly. And for whose satisfaction is this committee appointed, and the great investigation pursued? For that of all the commercial interests of Great Britain and Ireland. It would have been as rational, in our minds, to have conducted that light affair which happened at Runnimede some seven centuries since, by a close committee. Let it be considered for a moment what an exclusive charter is. It is a deed which (for good and cogent reasons, no doubt, sometimes) takes from the many their undoubted right, and confers it on the few. On the expiration of the charter, therefore, the many naturally enter into possession; and are they to be deprived, it may be for ever, of this their right of re-entry, without the why or wherefore,—by a process to which they are strangers, till the decree, or the grounds of the decree, burst forth upon them? The thing is impossible.

In the sitting of yesterday in the Lords' Committee, the Accountant-General and Auditor-General of the East India Company were examined by Lord ELLENBOROUGH. as to their income and expenditure, and presented several official statements respecting the deficiency of their territorial revenue, and the profits of their commercial transactions. The committee sits again to-morrow.

EAST-INDIA COMMITTEE.

The second Member of the Factory at Canton, who is in attendence on this committee, underwent an examination on Monday. He proves to be John F. Davis, Esq., a gentleman who has translated several works from the Chinese language. He gave a very long and interesting account of this singular people, and their general habits of trade, of which the following, we believe, will be found to be a correct outline:—

He stated, that from a residence of 17 years in China, he had many opportunities of observing the Chinese in their general character and habits; that he had travelled several times into the interior of the country some hundreds of miles. He likewise accompanied Lord Amherst on his embassy, and was present at most of the entertainments given on either side. Although the Chinese were, strictly speaking, an anti-commercial people. it was his decided opinion that the Government were fully aware of the advantages of commerce, as it brought it a revenue in the shape of heavy duties. levied on almost every article of import and export. In fact, the authorities scarcely recognize any nation beyond its mere trading qualities.

The character of a merchant or tradesman in China was not held in a degraded light by the authorities. Wealth, as in Europe, exercised an all powerful influence in equalizing ranks. He (Mr. Davis) had, on more than one occasion, during Lord Amherstr's embassy, seen Mandarins of the highest rank in the Palace of the Viceroy, whom he afterwards met in the evening at parties given by the Hong merchants, some of whom were exceedingly rich. Howqua's riches were incalculable.

The Company's tonnage to China had increased during the last nine or ten years 5'000 tons on an average.

The amount of freight on each pound weight of tea exported from China in the Company's ships was 4*d*. The freight in smaller ships might not exceed 2*d*.; but the heavy duties and extra expenses in China would counterbalance this seeming advantage. Small ships do not carry an equal quantity in proportion to their tonnage as large ships, and pay more for insurance. Experience has likewise proved the sea-risk to be greater. In case of war, no convoy is necessary for large vessels, It was upon record that they frequently beat off French ships of the line. Commodore Dance had thus saved property to a large amount.

He believed the Company paid about 9*l*. or 10*l*. per ton freight for ships consigned to Canada, and the Americans paid about an equal sum, the American ton being about one fourth smaller than the English. A pound of tea cost only about 1*d*. for freight to Canady. This arose from the freight being principally charged upon the outward cargo from this country, instead of upon the tea to Canada.

The amount of American imports into China from England does not exceed 800,000 dollars, whilst that of the Company were to the amount of 800,000*l*. He could not account for the Americans persisting in carrying articles of English manufacture to China, whilst the East India Company were sustaining a loss on their consignments to that country. The Company always studied the interests of this country in preference to their own, although it was asserted to the contrary.

He had not heard that the Americans were at this time realizing 32 or more per cent. on the articles they imported into China; nor was he aware that an American ship called the *Merope* had been on a coasting voyage to Mang-po, and had realized very large profits, most of her cargo having been paid for in silver. If, said he, this be true, the traffic must have been illegal, but added, that it was possible for other vessels to do the same thing, and reap similar advantages.

In his opinion, free trade with China would be fraught with great evil. Irregularities of every sort would ensue,—edicts would be published prejudicial to this country,—the prices of tea would be raised, and an inferior article poured in; as it had always been observed that when a sudden demand for any particular description of

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tea arose, its quality was deteriorated. Mr. Davis instanced the species of tea called Twankee in proof of what he said.

With regard to the illegal trade by country ships in opium, &c. Mr. Davis had never seen a chest of that drug in his life, nor did he know that the East India Company's mark was upon any of them. The Company had the entire monopoly of that drug in India, and the country ships were licensed by the officers of the Company to trade with China, but were not under the control of the Company except in particular cases.

These contraband trading vessels mostly bore the British flag. The Chinese must be aware that other flags besides the British traded with them, but they certainly stood higher with the Chinese than any other nation.

English ships of war had been ordered by the English Government not to touch at Canton since the altercation between the Chinese in the affair with Admiral Drury, and in that of Captain Richardson. In these cases Chinese authorities considered the East India Company's Chief as the representative of the English nation, although he had no control over the British men-of-war.

The Government of China was usually in the habit of first causing a stoppage of trade. The Company's servants, however, in 1814 were determined to fight them with their own weapons, to accomplish which the trade was suspended by the English. Mr. Davis did not think the lower classes of people suffered in cases of suspension of trade. The Chinese Government were more the sufferers from lack of the duties, and in consequence were glad to accept of the Company's terms.

He was not aware how many million of people were employed in the manufacture of the article of tea. While travelling in China he had seen a board, on which was written in Chinese characters, "Company's Cloth."

He did not know how far the packages sealed were unopened into the interior of the country. His observation extended only to a short distance from Canton.

The woollens were got rid of by a species of barter with Hong merchants for teas. The proportions of each merchant's share were relatively to his contracts for teas; cloth was sold by the tael of 6*s.* 8*d.* It was only an imaginary coin. The rule of exchange did not vary; the tael had always borne the same value.

The admission of Sycee, or pure silver, was not permitted by the Chinese Government. The India Company had imported some from India, but they obtained a licence from the Chinese authorities so to do.

The Chinese nation adhered most scrupulously to ancient custom, and whether at christenings, or deaths, or celebrations of festivals old modes of dress were rigidly continued, which prevented in a manner any great introduction of articles of English fabric: calicoes, when white, were saleable, as they admitted of being dyed into suitable colours

The Portuguese had attempted to establish a factory at Amoi, but were compelled to decamp, owing to the exactions of the Mandarins, who levied duties in a merciless manner. The Dutch and Americans trafficked at Cochin China but with very indifferent success.

He could not account for the American trade having improved in value in the last few years, because the number of ships were smaller, unless they imported more bullion and exported more portable and expensive articles such as silks, &c.

The Chinese viewed with great jealousy the power of the English in India, in Nepaul and Ava, and the provinces adjoining their empire. During the Burmese war, a Chinese General was heard of by our troops as being in their neighbourhood.

He stated that so little was known regarded the statistics of the Chinese empire, that little reliance could be placed on any of the accounts of that country.

Mr. Davis stated that the tea plants was cultivated by small farmers who were under a similar law of that of France regulating the descent of property. The tea-merchants who collected the produce were men of wealth. Mr. Davis believed the tea-shrub only bore once in two or three years, consequently a sudden fall off in the demand would be attended with very serious results to the growers.—*Times, Feb.* 24.

PROGESS OF OPINION.

Five years ago, the very shibboleth of the Aristocrats, their retainers, and their sycophants, was the scorn with which they flung out the term Radical! What was he who groaned under distress? —a Radical! What was he who manifested "an ignorant impatience of taxation?"—a Radical! What was he who questioned the policy of any imposts?....a Radical! What was he who asserted the principle of religious toleration?.... a Radical! What was he who called for a reform of the law?....a Radical! What was he who found aught amiss in the Church, or the system of tythes? an infidel Radical! What was he who insisted on the corruption of our virtual and virtuous Representatives, and demanded a Reform in Parliament?....a seditious Radical!

Five years ago, he who answered to these terms was branded with scorn; one word amply sufficed for his stigma,....he was *radical*, a person desiring to get at the root, not of mischief, but to spoil the sources of the perfection which spead its branches and its fruits over our happy land. The tree of liberty was then the House of Commons, and, like the vine, it was supposed to thrive on the corruption of flesh laid to its roots. Though the foulest garbage was at its stem, the fruit was sweet to those who had the taste thereof. But what happened in days of yore to Foxites, has now come to pass to the veteran upholders of Government, and the grapes are found to be sour. The House of Commons is no longer the *decus et tutamen* of the land; it is no longer the tree of liberty, but the poisonous Upas. In the 'Arabian Nights' we read of a salve which being applied to the left eye produced blindness, while the touch of it to the right laid open to the sight all the secrets of the earth. When the Tories had unction laid on the side of sinister interest, they were stone-blind to the existence of a single abuse; but since the right eye has been opened, they have penetrated to the centre things, and discovered all the hoarded wealth of political wisdom. Waving the cause of cure, we heartily congratulate them on the clearness of their new views. Sweet are the uses of adversity; and theirs has produced effects whose value is not impaired by their source. This brings us back to our text, and at the end of five years we find High Tories, Ministers, Country Gentlemen, Nobles, and all our former antagonists, occupying the positions which were at the commencement of that period allotted to the Radicals as their very pillories of contempt. Popular opinion has indeed been advancing to our conclusions, on honest conviction, indepedently of that co-operation whose motive has been factious, or compounded of a selfish pique; but it is not to be denied, that to the Tory unsettlement of old prejudices we owe advantages of facility scarcely to be estimated. The common-place and unreflecting, always a large portion of society, and the most difficult for reason to deal with, have been gained by the Tories' surrender of the abuses they so long and obstinately vindicated. When the *prestige* of perfection was dissipated, half the work of reform was accomplished. Who are the persons now calling in question the wisdom of legislation, denouncing the corruption of Parliament, demanding the repeal of oppressive taxes, urging the adjustment of tithes? Not the small and the contemned band of Radicals, but portions, and in many instances predominant portions, of every order and class in the country. The revolution of opinion is all but completed. The meetings in the country indicate the current of the public mind, and the declining influence of the executive. Deference for the feeding hand is obviously dying away, and we remark a generally increasing indifference to the opinion of Government. Men who were formerly most abject in servility now talk loudly and boldly of the people's rights and wrongs, and stand forward in the character of agitators. Country Gentlemen, Magistrates, and even Clergymen, appear in the parts of demagogues, and denounce abuses, which if whispered a few years ago, would have brought down upon the utterer the all-comprehensive reproach of Radicalism, signifying, "Out thou accursed thing! evil be to thee who evil imputes to our faultless system of Government, or that Constitution which is the necessary parent of every blessing, and the unceasing envy and admiration of the world." Is it forgotten that when complaint was made of intolerable evils, the reply—the memorably impudent reply—was, that those who were dissatisfied with the country as it was, might quit it?

The country had then its tithes, its law in greater perfection of vice than at the present moment; its oppressive imposts, which now move so much dissatisfaction, though yet heavier when they moved less; its virtual representation is now seen to be rottenness, but then the man who whispered objection was a malcontent, an enemy of order; or to sum up all in the one word of opprobium, a Radical.

Matters are changed; the disease is no longer in dispute and the only ground for contest is the remedy. The old organs of the faction which clang to ancient abuses, as the scholar in Hierocles clung to the anchor when the ship was sinking, are now foremost in hoisting the flag against the once dear objects of their adoration. The signs of the times are broad indeed, when the *Quarterly Review* is seen exposing the vices and deformities of the House of Commons. The collective wisdom is there described as merely composed of the imbeciles of the nation. The *Review* says, "All real business is drowned in debates and reports. It is astonishing at the end of the Session to see how much has been said, and yet how little material business has been transacted." The Honourable House is further represented as a sort of overgrown Club, and for its composition,—

'Whether it be that the House has sunk, or that the well educated part of the community has risen, it would be difficult to maintain that, as a body, they now constitute the Chosen of the Commons of the realm, in the same sense in which they did some time ago. Let any person listen to their ordinary conversation or reasoning, or sit down to the perusal of the thoughts they may have committed to writing, and they are not only found inferior to private individuals among their contemporaries, but one seldom recognises the grasp of mind and Statesman-like qualities which the Representatives of a free and enlightened country might be supposed to possess.'

Four years ago the substance of the *Quarterly Review's* argument wss the language of the *Examiner*, but in those days the new lights had not broken upon the writers of MURRAY. We then concluded an estimate of the wisdom of the Honourable House in these words:—

'To view the House of Commons in a respectable light, we must view it as a debating society. From its utter and constitutionally incurable want of skill in legislation, it cannot be considered as a legislative body, and judged with reference to its legislative measures, without sorer discredit than we think it prudent to describe . . . . . If people saw the Acts of Parliament without the deliberations they would conclude that the only difference between the Great House in St. George's fields, and the other Great House in Westminster, was, that the one held crazy folks in chains, and the other in power; that the one restrained and the other originated acts of insanity.'

Here may be marked the progress of opinion in the slight difference between the language of a staunch Radical Print in 1826, and a High Tory publication in the year 1830. In some respects, we indeed feel disposed to moderate the asperity of our Tory contemporary's censures, for we see no ground for assuming that the present House of Commons is worse composed than its predecessors of late years, in which bodies no speck of blemish was found by *Quarterly Reviews*. The same machinery of production will furnish nearly like results; and until a thorough Reform is effected, it were as idle to expect improved Commons' Houses as to look for figs on brambles.—*Examiner, January* 24.

The COURT and CAMP of BUONAPARTE.

FAMILY LIBRARY—VOL. VIII.

(Continued.)

MARIA LOUISA.

"This princess, the daughter of Francis H., emperor of Germnay, and of Maria Theresa of Naples, was born Dec. 12, 1791.

"From her earliest infancy, the archduchess was distinguished for sweetness of disposition, modesty, and all amiable qualities. Hence she was the idol of her family, especially of her father, over whom her influence was boundless.

"When, in the war of 1809, Vienna was bombarded by the French, Maria Louisa was the only member of the imperial family who remained in the capital. She was too ill to be removed, and was accordingly left with her own attendants in the palace. Of this circumstance Napoleon was informed, and he immediately issued orders for the shells to spare the abode of the invalid. He became interested in her fate, made constant inquiries concerning her, and, perhaps, thus early resolved in his own mind that she should displace Josephine on his throne. It is not doubted, that in the treaty signed some months afterwards at Schoenbrun, he stipulated for her hand.

"The espousals of the imperial pair were celebrated at Vienna, March 14, 1810; and in a few days the youthful bride, accompanied by the queen of Naples, set out for France. Near Soissons, a horseman, quite unattended, and no way distinguished by dress, rode past the carriage in which the young empress was seated, and then boldly returned as if to reconnoitre more closely. The carriage stopped, the door was opened and Napoleon, utterly regardless of ceremony, introduced himself. The marriage was solemnized at Paris by Cardinal Fesch the 1st of April following. On this occasion Prince Schwartzenbergh, the Austrian ambassador gave a grand entertainment to the imperial couple, when the tragic circumstance occurred. The ball-room took fire, and many persons, among whom was the sister of the amba-sador, perished in the flames. The empress herself is said to have been in some danger. This catastrophe was considered as a bad omen, especially when it was remembered that, at the marriage of her aunt Maria Antoinette with Louis XVI., in 1770, a similar disaster had happened.

"Within somewhat under a year from the day of her marriage, Maria Louisa presented the emperor with a son. The birth was one of extreme difficulty, and the agitation of the accoucheur was intense. Napoleon encouraged him: 'Forget that she is an empress, and treat her exactly as you would one of the poorest women in the faubourg St. Denis; she is but a woman!' The infant was thought to be dead; but was awakened from its lethargy by the discharge of one hundred and one pieces of cannon.

"A stranger to every species of intrigue as well as of ambition, this princess was a model of wives and mothers. To please and obey her husband, and to watch over her infant son were her occupation and her delight. When Napoleon left Paris to open the campaign of 1814, she was left as empress-regent; but the dignity was merely nominal; the real authority being vested in the council of regency. She had as little talent as inclination for the cares of government, or indeed for any cares beyond her domestic circle. At the approach of the allies she removed to Blois; and, when the treaty of Paris was signed, returned to her father's court; where she was compelled to lay aside her imperial title, and to assume that of Duchess of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalle, with the sovereignty of which fiefs she was invested by the allies.

"Between the two wives of Napoleon there existed a great and surprising contrast. Josephine was all art and studied elegance; Maria Louisa all nature and simplicity: the one had something of audacity in her manners; the other a remarkable diffidence, which often approached to timidity: the former had considerable talents, which she delighted to exhibit before a numerous assembly; the latter had an understanding much less brilliant, but at the same time solid for one of her years: Josephine was formed for the applause of the saloon; Maria Louisa for the endearments of domestic life. It is surely singular that the artificial character should be the daughter of a West-India planter; and the natural one, a princess of the proudest house in Europe. In other respects, both were women of great sweetness of disposition; both fondly devoted to Napoleon, and both benevolent to the poor. Of this latter quality in Maria Louisa, we given one instance, among many, from the pen of Madame Durand, one of her superior domestics.

"'One evening the empress had just risen from the supper table, and withdrawn into a private room, when a footman, Esperance by name, and a very honest fellow, entered in some emotion to acquaint one of the ladies of honour with a distressing scene which he had just witnessed. He stated that a family which occupied the seventh floor of a house in the Rue de l'Echelle, and consisted of a man, his wife, and six children, had not tasted food for two days; that when he heard of the circumstance he went to assure himself of the fact; and that his sorrow was great on finding that he had no money about him. The lady gave him ten francs for the unfortunate victims of necessity.—She did more: when the empress returned, she described their deplorable situation, and solicited relief for them. That august personage immediately directed four hundred francs to be sent them. Her majesty was reminded that it was near midnight; and assured that the ten francs already sent would enable the poor people to wait until the following morning. 'No,' replied she, 'the money shall go immediately: I am [illegible] to think that it is in my power to [illegible] them with a good night's repose? The [illegible] was sent; and the same family long continue to experience her bounty.'

"After the death of her husband—[illegible] believe in 1825—Maria Louisa gave her hand to the count de Neippers—a marriage, however, which cannot be recognised by any European court. Her son, by Napoleon, had been educated at Vienna; he bears the title of Duke of Reichsradt; is said to be a young man of amiable character, and considerable accomplishments, and to be a great favourite with the emperor his grandfather. What destiny may be in store for him, who shall pretend to guess?"

(To be concluded)

ELOPEMENT.

On Thursday evening, at a late hour, the proprietor of an English tavern at Calais arrived, in great haste, at Bow-street office, and begged the assistance of the police to trace and recover his daughter, a girl of 17, who had eloped from her home with a young man, and taken with her a considerable sum of money. The applicant stated that he was a widower, and that the fugitive was his only daughter, and assisted him in his business. An intimacy had subsisted for some time between her and a young fellow of rather low connexions and habits, and he had endeavoured all he could to break off the acquaintance between them, and thought he had succeeded, when, on Monday last, she suddenly disappeared from home, and, at the same time, the young man alluded to was also missing. He found that they had embarked together on the previous night in a small open boat, paying a considerable sum for their passage, and on further inquiry it was ascertained that the male runaway had, on the day before his departure, obtained 80*l.* from a tradesman in Calais, with whom the applicant was in the habit of having money transactions, by presenting a fictitious order, purporting to come from him. His daughter, besides this 80*l.*, took with her all the ready money she could lay her hands upon in the course of Sunday's business.

J. J. Smith, one of the principal officers, upon hearing this statement, commenced an active inquiry, and yesterday morning he found the applicant's daughter and the companion of her flight in a lodging which they had just taken in Holborn. The object of the tavern keeper being solely to recover his daughter, the young fellow was told he might go about his business, but he persisted in following the officer with the father & daughter to Bow-street office, and entered the passage, when Smith ejected him very unceremoniously, and told him, if he wished to escape the treadmill, to take himself off entirely. The young spark, however, waited at a short distance from the door, and when the father and daughter, after a short interview with the sitting magistrate in private, got into a coach to drive into the Kent-road, in order to wait for a Dover stage, the young couple were observed to exchange parting signals. The girl was tall of her age, and tolerably good looking.—*Times, Jan.* 30.

MR. TIERNEY.

The Right Hon. George Tierney was first returned for Sourthwark in 1796; and, like his contemporaries, Mr. Pitt and Mr. Sheridan, he rose at once into fame. On the secession of Mr. Fox and his friends, he remained in his place, and vigorously contested every measure with Mr. Pitt, whom he challenged in 1798, on account of what would now be considered unjustifiable and unparliamentary conduct—he attributing his opposition to a measure to wish to impede the service of the country. When Mr. Addington became Minister, Mr. Tierney took office under him; but on the return of Mr. Pitt to power, he again joined the Opposition. During the Fox and Grenville Administration he was first Irish Secretary, and was afterwards President of the Board of Control. With the Whigs he quitted office, and on the death of Mr. Ponsonby he became leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons. On the formation of the Ministry of which Mr. Canning was the head, Mr. Tierney became Master of the Mint, with a seat in the Cabinet. He was originally intended for the bar,—a profession for which his acuteness and discrimination peculiarly fitted him. It is said that his death was very sudden, as only five minutes before he breathed his last he franked a letter for a particular friend.—*Times, Jan.* 27.

The remarks on the Duke of Wellington's Administration in the present number of the New Monthly Magazine, contain some views of the subject which have been over-looked both by friends and foes. The general spirit and politicle has acuteness of the article caused applications from many quarters for the name of the author, of whom no more can be said than that he is above patronage.

The splendid article on Flaxman's Lectures in *The New Monthly Magazine* is from the pen of the author of "The pleasure of Hope." It was this eloquent paper that attracted the attention of the lamented Sir Thomas Lawrence in his late moments, as it appears that a friend read it to him on the evening of his death.

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